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The Pyongyang Times

No. 5 (203) MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1969 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Students of the central part of Africa studying in the Congo (B) had in Brazzaville a meeting in honour of the first anniversary of the announcement by the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "Let us embody more thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity."

A message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was adopted unanimously at the meeting.

Follows the full text of the message:

Your Excellency KIM IL SUNG,

The Respected and Beloved Leader of the 40 Million Korean People, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

We all men and women students of the central part of Africa studying in Brazzaville, the capital of the Republic of the Congo(B) who have gathered for a meeting to significantly mark the first anniversary of the announcement of the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are reverentially addressing this message with a feeling of fidelity to Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Today the government Political Programme announced by Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung is not only a militant programme for expediting socialist construction in Korea and accelerating the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution but a bright beacon leading the world revolution to victory.

We students are well aware that the Korean people have created a model of socialist construction in the East and built a socialist paradise surpassing human imagination by thoroughly implementing the line of independence, your revolutionary ideas, and this illumines the road before us intellectual young people.

The heroic armed struggle the South Korean patriotic people are waging with arms in their hands against the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea, the faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, for bringing earlier the day when they will live all happily in the warm bosom of Your Excellency, proves the justness of the teachings of Your Excellency: **"Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of the people."**

Even if U.S. imperialism, the main force of aggression and war and the most heinous enemy of the people throughout the world, desperately imposes upon the people aggression and war in all parts of the world, it can not bar the struggle of the powerful revolutionary forces and patriotic people.

We students will advance in the foreground of the front of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle according to the strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S struggle put forth by Your Excellency Premier and always extend full support and solidarity to the Korean people in their just struggle for driving U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and unifying the country independently.

We all men and women students of the central part of Africa present at this significant meeting marking the first anniversary of the announcement of the Ten-Point Political Programme, through this meeting, reverentially wish Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always extends support and encouragement and solidarity to the fighting African peoples, good health and a long life for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea and achieving the independent unification of the country and the victory of the world revolution.

The Entire Attendants of the Meeting of the Central Part of Africa Marking the First Anniversary of the Announcement of the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Brazzaville, December 19, 1968

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, in reply to the telegram of greetings sent on the 8th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram of greetings from **A. Ratnayake**, President of the Ceylonese Senate, on the occasion of the New Year 1969.

✦ Upon hearing news of the successful flight of space ships "Soyuz-4" and "Soyuz-5" of the Soviet Union Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on January 20 a telegram of greetings to Comrade **L. I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Comrade **A. N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

United Revolutionary Party Members in S. Korea Unswervingly Unfold Revolutionary Struggle, Upholding Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of 40 Million Korean People

Detailed Report on the Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle Waged by Kim Jong Tae, Head of Seoul Headquarters of the United Revolutionary Party, and Other Revolutionaries and Patriots

The extremely limited material from South Korean publications and news agencies shows that the anti-U.S., national-salvation activities of the members of the United Revolutionary Party were revolutionary in the programme of struggle, broad and powerful in scope and strength and were conducted in active and diverse forms.

The United Revolutionary Party was founded as an underground revolutionary organization of South Korea on March 15, 1964.

Enlisted in the Party which was organized with ardent patriot and revolutionary fighter Kim Jong Tae, graduate of Tongguk University in Seoul, and Kim Jin Rak and Li Mun Gyu, graduates of the Liberal Arts and Sciences College under Seoul University as the central figures, were patriotic-minded people of broad strata and men and women pioneers in South Korea—workers, peasants, youths and students, writers, teachers, pressmen, doctors, company employees, bank clerks, "government employees", entrepreneurs, political figures, officers of the puppet army and so on.

The United Revolutionary Party joined by people of various walks of life in South Korea put up as its programme of struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression out of South Korea, overthrow their stooges, achieve the independent unification of the country and thus accomplish the cause of the national-liberation democratic revolution by organising powerful revolutionary forces with the workers and peasants as the mainstay.

According to reports, this Party took as its guideline the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in which Marxism-Leninism is creatively applied to the specific realities of the Korean revolution and further deepened and developed, and firmly relied on the strategic and tactical line formulated by him for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland.

In order to put into practice their programme of struggle, Kim Jong Tae and other members of the United Revolutionary Party set 14-point tasks of struggle—to make "preparations for seizing initiative in the armed struggle," that is, preparations for ensuring the decisive predominance of the revolutionary armed forces over the counter-revolutionary armed forces in the hands of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooges, to "train leading cadres of the Party by organising various scientific research circles," "equip all organisations ideologically so as to develop them into guerilla units in the future," "win over tactically trained cadres" and so forth, and conducted revolutionary activities.

To build up the Party organization as a militant and flexible revolutionary organisation, the United Revolutionary Party energetically carried on work for taking roots among the workers and peasants, the basic masses of South Korea, establishing the principle of "organisation first and attack next."

Particularly, the Party directed primary attention to building up its leading core and made every effort to choose fine nuclear elements from among workers, peasants, youths and students and intellectuals and training them. As a result, the United Revolutionary Party came to have a large number of leading core and nuclei.

Along with this, the Party exerted all efforts to lay the mass foundation for rallying around it the masses of all strata.

The United Revolutionary Party formed the "National Liberation Front" and "Fatherland Liberation Front" with Kim Jin Rak and Li Mun Gyu as "chief secretary" respectively and waged a struggle for forming a broad anti-U.S., national-salvation united front and organised under the Party nine democratic circles embracing masses of all strata—"Society for Study of New Culture," "Young Literary Men's Association," "Buddhist Youth Society," "Donghak Society," "Chongmaek Society," "Society for Study of Nationalism," "Economy Welfare Society of Christian Youth," "Kyongwu Society" and "University Men's Saloon."

Kim Jong Tae and other members of the United Revolutionary Party strove to arm themselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and waged a tireless struggle to awaken the people of all strata politically and ideologically and rally them around the Leader.

According to reports, Kim Jong Tae and his comrades armed themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader and grasped deeply the strategic and tactical lines of the South Korean revolution by studying the celebrated works of Comrade Kim Il Sung which brightly illumine the road of the Korean revolution, learned from the revolutionary activities of the Leader who has been leading the Korean revolution solely along the one road of victory, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues by studying the "Biography

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AMONG THE PEOPLE

We Cannot Lay Down Our Arms As Long As There Is The Enemy On This Soil

Kim Dae Hong

Our People's Army today has grown into an invincible, powerful revolutionary armed force under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. The People's Army men, firmly armed ideologically and in military technique full of confidence in victory and militancy, are capable of reliably defending the precious socialist gains of our Party and people in any adversity and dealing a reprisal blow of annihilation at any invading enemies.

In its early days, a couple of years after its birth, our People's Army which carried forward the glorious revolutionary traditions established by Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle repelled heroically the invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and the armies of their satellite countries and thus attained a historic victory in safeguarding the freedom and independence of the fatherland and shattered to the smithereens the "myth" of "mightiness" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Our People's Army has now grown into a powerful, modernized army, an army of cadres each being a match for a hundred, thanks to the correct leadership and deep solicitude of the Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung, and is guarding the defence line of the country firmly as never before.

Whenever I look back upon the brilliant path of victory traversed by our People's Army, I think with deep emotion of Marshal Kim Il Sung who founded our People's Army, and would solve in good time difficult and complex problems arising in building up our people's armed forces and even look after the life of each fighter personally.

We participants in the anti-Japanese armed struggle returned to the homeland under the command of Marshal Kim Il Sung. While attending to the historical tasks of founding the Party and establishing the democratic base, he laid down the line of building regular people's armed forces speedily in view of the complex situation in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the ringleader of world reaction, occupied the southern half of our country in place of the Japanese imperialists. In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he had set forth an idea in the Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland that: **"The Japanese army, gendarmes, police and their stooges shall be disarmed, and a revolutionary army capable of fighting truly for Korean independence shall be organised,"** and put it into practice after liberation.

He set up the Pyongyang Institute in November 1945 and then founded the Central Public Security Cadres School and public security cadres training centres at various places.

"...We cannot remain indifferent to the policy of national split pursued by the imperialists and their lackeys, and cannot lay down our arms as long as there is the enemy on this soil.

"We must hold our arms firmer while there remains the enemy in this land. We cannot expect someone to bring us independence and organize an army for us.

"We should always be prepared fully to build a completely sovereign and independent state whereby we shall take our destiny firmly into our hands and become its masters..."

This is what Marshal Kim Il Sung said when the Central Public Security Cadres School was founded.

Liberation had come but many people did not yet know what to do and which direction they should take. The factionalists who had been entrenched in various parts of the country did not care about the revolution in the least and were only indulging in factional strifes. It was at that time that Marshal Kim Il Sung, looking far ahead into the future of our revolution, pushed forward concrete preparations to build regular people's armed forces.

I was with the first branch (or the first regiment) of a public security cadres' training centre then.

The first-term trainees were over 700 young former workers, farmers and students who had volunteered to come to our training centre with great ambition and patriotism to defend the country.

Upon their arrival, they vied with each other to take part in the construction of the training centre.

We had to build everything from scratch, however. The old buildings destroyed by the Japanese imperialists when fleeing were to be repaired to provide trainees with bed rooms, dining rooms and national construction rooms, while preparations had to be made to accommodate more trainees to come.

We worked hard day and night but the construction did not progress as had been expected.

One day in October 1946, Marshal Kim Il Sung personally visited our construction site.

When I met him I felt fresh emotions surging within me.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, too, he would personally tread rugged roads to visit his men at any time and at any place, and guide and look after them meticulously. Now here in the liberated homeland, I was meeting him together with the trainees, and my emotions were beyond description. The trainees greeted him with immeasurable excitement and joy.

The trainees rushed out of the barracks, drilling ground, and construction site to be the first to see the respected Marshal, the nation's hero and great Leader who had led the Korean people to struggle and victory at a time when the crooked hands of Japanese imperialism gripped our country and the dark clouds hang over our people.

"How do you do, comrades?"

Marshal Kim Il Sung grasped the hands of all the trainees who were standing nearby.

"It's no easy task to start even a home, and you are building a training centre for thousands of people. You must have much trouble..." he said.

Then he walked towards the construction site.

That day, earth digging was in full swing to lay water pipes on a mountain slope where the first and third battalions were billeted.

The Marshal asked the trainees in detail if work was not hard, how many hours they worked and slept a day. Then he told them that they must have been inconvenienced for inadequate bedding and food, and asked them to let him know bottlenecks if they had any without hesitation.

"This sort of work is nothing if I think of my maltreatment by villainous Japanese imperialists before liberation."

"I want to have the construction of the training centre completed as early as possible and to be trained to become a real soldier of the Korean people."

These answers of trainees satisfied him who said:

"You are right. You should all be well aware of your position and do your work with utmost efforts and firm conviction.

"What was our position before?

"When the barbarous army of Japanese imperialism was trampling underfoot our fatherland and massacring our parents and brothers, how much we regretted that we had no army of our own capable of repulsing the enemy! How anxiously we the Korean people longed to become a full-fledged nation with its powerful regular army!

"We must remember this and bend all our efforts on building people's armed forces. But I don't mean that we have to force ourselves to endure even the difficulty that we can get over easily."

He looked around at the trainees and again asked them to tell him their trouble.

"We have no trouble," they answered unanimously.

"No trouble?!" said Marshal Kim Il Sung with a smile.

"You shouldn't talk to me like that. Young men ought to be more frank than anyone else. It's impossible you have no trouble. Now, let's count the troubles on our fingers. What is the first trouble?"

All the trainees listened to him attentively.

"First, you used to take hot bean paste soup in warm rooms when you were at home, I guess. But here you have not yet been provided with a dining room. You set the cauldrons outdoors and, cook and take meals outside. How can you say you have no trouble? Why shouldn't you have trouble?! You certainly have it!" Marshal Kim Il Sung grasped every inconvenience of the trainees in this way and turned to the accompanying functionaries;

"All these difficulties are inevitable for the time being. But I think they should be solved right away. The more urgent thing is to provide the trainees, above all, with better bedding and dining conditions. And we'll have to supply their uniform as soon as possible."

He then gave us detailed instructions on the order of priority in our work and its rational organisation.

He asked us to concentrate our efforts, first of all, on building the bed rooms, mess hall and kitchen. He taught us meticulously that especially, beds should be made durable and comely with standard sizes to fit the stature of young men, and washrooms, baths and laundry built in a sanitary and cultured way to the convenience of our life. He also asked us to hurry up and finish our work before earth got frozen, and exhorted us in detail to organize the work in a rational way so as to complete the installations of the shooting-range, tactical training ground and playground as soon as possible.

He was so concerned for the life of the trainees that he taught us in detail without omission which projects should be given priority and what facilities had to be provided for training.

Marshal Kim Il Sung told us repeatedly that we, masters of the unit, should study our work carefully and make right decisions and organise work properly.

After he looked round a construction site where pipes were being laid he turned towards the barracks, and watched some trainees making tables and benches on the way.

They were making long tables and benches, for eight persons each.

The Marshal looked over finished ones and pointed to every flaw.

"...In my opinion you shouldn't make them that long. You'd better make them smaller so that four or five persons can eat at the same table face to face.

"Then the tables would be rather durable, and four or five persons would sit around a table opposite to each other, instead of eight persons sitting in a row, so that they may know which dishes their colleagues like, who eats up his share or not, who eats salty and who likes hot dishes. And they would dine offering dishes to each other and before long new comers would make friends with each other and feel like members of one and the same family. And they would not feel ill at ease..."

"These young folks have no experience in a collective life. You cadres must, therefore, pay attention even to this sort of thing.

"If you are just interested in making things quickly and easily, or do not consider which sorts of things would be convenient for people, out of a desire to spare too much materials and labour, things you make with much effort will be good-for-nothing in the end."

After a while, Marshal Kim Il Sung made his way to one of the barracks which was being furnished.

The building itself was old but we set new beds in each bed room, washed the wall white and set up an adequate heating system. The Marshal looked around the rooms and expressed great satisfaction.

"...All rooms should be furnished in a hurry like this one so that you can spend time cheerfully in good health in warm rooms after training. The day is coming near when our young men will all be healthy and strong, get good training and political and ideological education and enhance their cultural standard and prepare themselves into gallant soldiers. Our young men are all clever, lively and talented. You must prepare yourselves firmly so that the villainous Japanese imperialists and other rascals may never dare to suppress or flout our people again.

"How happy our people will be if our youth are all well educated and trained and take up rifles firmly..."

Listening to his words we could feel deep in our hearts his lofty intentions to build a wealthy and powerful democratic country and found people's armed forces so as to ensure a peaceful life to our parents and brothers.

He went on to say:

"Since many comrades are leading their first collective life here, there may be some slow-motioned persons who would often disrupt the unity of action. What do you do then? What do you do with those who ramain know-nothing despite your repeated instructions and who cause troubles all the time?" Then he taught how to educate the laggards.

"There may be some who are sluggish and do not rise in time in mornings, and others who take a long time for meals. I can tell you my experience as I, too, had lived together with my soldiers and educated new comers as you do now...

"What sort of army we are preparing? We are preparing a revolutionary army of the working class, who fight against imperialist aggression and defend the people and safeguard democracy. If you scold or beat your men in their education and day-to-day life as an imperialist army do, it is intolerable. And if you try to arouse every one to action only by shouting command in order to establish discipline, if you shout, say, 'Eat in 5 minutes!' or 'time is up, stand up!' by blowing a whistle, then you have no difference from the Japanese imperialist army.

"We have to establish discipline in conformity to the character of our army.

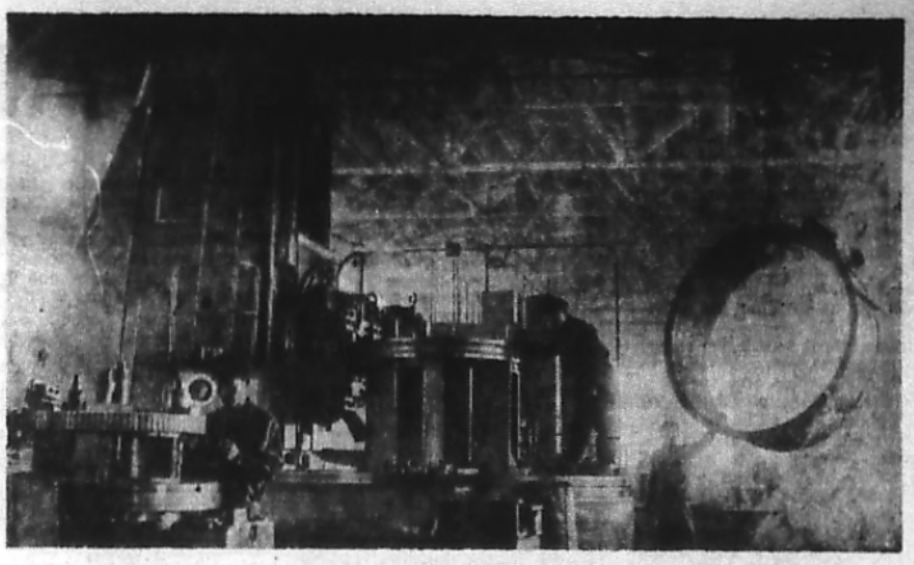
"If you have a comrade who is late in rising, you must find out the reason: Why he didn't have a sound sleep? What did he think of all night through? Had he got an inconvenient bed? Was he taken ill? Wasn't there bad news from his home? You must find out everything like a mother who always looks after his children. Only then can you solve their difficulties in good time and establish discipline and foster unity.

"At meals, too, don't urge them to eat quickly. Give them sufficient time to chew their food well and slowly. How did our parents do at home? Think of your parents who would sit by you, stroke your head and caress you at table, and say: 'Drink water before eating,' 'Chew your food well and slowly,' 'Don't eat that way, or food'll not go down your throat,' 'You'll have a stomach ache.' You must look after and train them with the feeling of their own parents in everything, and bring home to them the goals we are to achieve and help them to realize fully that they can never become an army if lacked discipline.

"The daily routine is very important in a collective life. There may be working youth who used to work in shifts day and night or peasant youth who had somewhat little thought of time, or such youth who like to read books in bed at night. In order to correct these habits and induce them to live in accordance with the daily schedule, both the cadres and trainees must make efforts..."

(To be Continued)

Miners Across the Country Brilliantly Carry Out the Leader's Teachings



Workers in the field of our powerful engineering industry are turning out big mining-machines in larger quantities, upholding the teaching of the Leader that the mining industry is the first process of industry and precedence should be given to it

Five years have passed since Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gave teachings on decisively boosting ore output every year and indicated concrete measures for this at a national meeting of activists in the domain of mining industry, held in January 1964.

The miners of our country have sharply upped the production of various kinds of ores, decisively raised the output of important ores urgently needed for the development of the national economy and created the possibility of hewing new kinds of ores by expanding the existing ore mines and developing new mines everywhere, as taught by the Leader.

Under the militant slogan "Demand of the Party and the Leader is our rated capacity and norms!" the Red miners throughout the country have registered new records and new norms day after day by spurring on the grand Chollima march.

The Red miners of the mine where Comrade Kim Yun Yong works hoisted a flag of victory on the height of ore, set by the Leader as the goal for 1970, two years ahead of schedule by raising higher the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge upholding the teachings of the Leader given at the national meeting and during his on-the-spot guidance of the mine. Particularly, by increasing tunnelling capacity two to three times as against the previous year through the high-speed tunnelling movement, the tunnelling workers brilliantly carried out the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader that **"Tunnelling is the first process in the mining industry. Therefore it is a law to give precedence to this branch as the peasants push ploughing ahead of sowing".**

They tunnelled 600 metres a month at the maximum and registered a new record of tunnelling in a matter of six months as much as was tunnelled in two years in the past and thus opened up a way for decisively increasing ore output by firmly securing reserve ore for three years' excavation and pushing ore hewing preparations six months ahead of production.

Comrade Hoh Chun Son, head of the hewing platoon of the mine where Comrade Kim Gyu Won works, who had the honour of directly receiving the teachings of the Leader at the meeting has fulfilled every year the militant assignments given to the platoon four months ahead of time by working with might and main with the sole desire to carry out thoroughly the order given by the Leader in any adversity and attained a proud victory last year by turning out eight times as much ore as in 1963, the year before the national meeting, with less labour force by raising higher the flames of the technical innovation movement.

Such struggle was waged also in the mines where Comrades Rim Byong Son, Kim Jung Son, Ryu Yong Baek and Kim Chol Un work. The workers of the mine where Comrade Rim Byong Son works scored last year an innovatory success by fulfilling their yearly plan three months ahead of time by waging a mass technical innovation movement to implement the Leader's teachings.

New records—a platoon turning out as much as produced by a pit in the past and a pit turning out as much as produced by the whole mine in the past—have been set up thanks to the devoted endeavours of the miners for implementing the Leader's instructions.

Taking stock with pride in the great successes achieved in the struggle for implementing the Leader's teachings the miners throughout the country renewed their resolve to produce more rapidly in greater quantities ore needed for economic construction and defence upbuilding in wholehearted response to the call of the Party and the respected and beloved Leader and are creating new innovations in succession, advancing, advancing, struggling and advancing in the spirit of Chollima and in the spirit of each matching a hundred foes to capture within this year the height of ore set by the Seven-Year Plan.

Li Hae Shin

New Record In Multi-Spindle Tending Movement

More and more pace-setters are being produced from among the working people of the country who are unfolding a high-pitched labour struggle for scaling this year the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan on all fronts of socialist construction. After Labour Heroine Li Hwa Sun evoked great admiration among the people by skilfully tending 80 looms, the working people are again stirred by the innovation effected by an ordinary girl spinner.

Kim In Bok, record holder tending 4,400 spindles, pays special attention to helping her comrades

She is Kim In Bok who has set a signal record rare to be seen in the history of textile industry by tending 4,400 spindles. She is now working at the factory where Comrade Hoh Chang Guk works.

As newspapers reported this wonderful success recently, her name has been known well to the people and she enjoys their love and respect.

She tends 4,400 spindles and thus puts out a year yarns enough to weave more than 680,000 metres of fabrics.

What made her a skilled worker and pace-setter is simple. She has worked solely to be infinitely faithful to the Leader.

When she began working at this factory ten years ago, her heart was set ablaze by the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Leader called at the factory and gave on-the-spot guidance 23 times.

The love, higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea, of the fatherly Leader who always thinks how to clothe our people better and improve their living set the heart of spinner Kim In Bok ablaze with zeal for increased production.

"I will devote my all to the struggle for realizing the far-reaching plan of the Premier. There are joy, happiness and victory on this road. Why shall I spare myself?" With this determination she worked day after day with extraordinary efforts and strivings.

Starting from 200 spindles she became to handle 2,800 spindles in a matter of three years and 3,200 spindles in May last year.

When she volunteered to tend 4,000 spindles with the ardent desire to live up to the deep trust and expectations of the Leader, people hailed it as a new miracle in the spinning shop.

Not content with this, however, she strove to tend more spindles.

With tireless efforts she succeeded in introducing zigzag-form circling method and thus became able to tend 4,400 spindles from the beginning of this year.

Today she is effecting continued innovation and continued advance, her heart burning with infinite allegiance to the Leader, with the firm determination to fulfil this year's plan by April 15 and fulfil it 500 per cent by the end of the year.

Kim Jong Suk

How Was Agricultural Co-operation Carried Out In Our Country? (1)

The land reform carried out by our Party and people's power with the active support and participation of our peasants after liberation was a great historic change in the socio-economic development of our country.

The land reform freed the productive forces of agriculture completely from the fetters of the feudal production relations and the peasants from feudal exploitation and made them the masters of land.

And it enhanced further the political zeal of the peasants and their enthusiasm for production, provided favourable conditions for the growth of the productive forces of agriculture and the improvement of their livelihood, and opened up broad vistas for the development of the national economy.

But small-scale, scattered private peasant economy could not be developed in a planned way, whereas the nationalized socialist industry was rehabilitated and developed at a rapid tempo. It had for the most part no possibility of expanded reproduction and, accordingly, a radical improvement in the peasants' living was unimaginable.

This contradiction could be solved only when the private peasant economy was reorganised through socialist co-operation.

Particularly, the situation created in our country in the post-war period after the harsh three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War which smashed the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors presented the realization of agricultural co-operation as the urgent task.

Matured Demand, Correct Grasp

Because of the war the material foundation of agriculture was ravaged severely and there was a great shortage of farm labour and draught animals.

Under these conditions, as long as the private peasant economy was left intact, speedy rehabilitation of the destroyed productive forces of agriculture was impossible, nor was it possible to improve the peasants' living and, especially, to solve the problem of poor peasants whose number had increased further during the war. Moreover, there was a danger of creating disproportion between industry which was in the rapid progress of rehabilitation and development after the war and agriculture which was being rehabilitated at a snail's pace.

Under these circumstances of our country, agricultural co-operation, the socialist collective economy, posed as a matured task whose fulfilment brooked no delay.

And every condition was provided for the realization of agricultural co-operation in our country in those days thanks to the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the course of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution our Party eliminated the economic foothold of the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists, nationalized the basic means of production, and, through the land reform, confiscated the land of the landlords and all the lands not tilled by the owners, and prohibited the sale, mortgage and tenancy of land to prevent the land from becoming the means of exploitation.

Besides, by expanding the socialist industry rapidly our Party sent more farm machinery and implements, fertilizer and chemicals to the countryside to increase the support of industry to agriculture, and thereby consolidated further the economic relations between the socialist industry and the private peasant economy and strengthened the planned control over the lattter's development.

Before agricultural co-operation was effected our Party had organized state agro-stock farms, farm-machine hire stations, consumers' co-operatives and peasants' banks, etc. to steadily develop the socialist economy in the

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Guards of Mt. Suam

This is a story in 1950 when the Korean People's Army went over to counter-offensives in the Fatherland Liberation War, after repelling the attack of the U.S. imperialist aggressors on the northern half of the Republic.

The Seoul Third Guard Infantry Division which swept south dealing annihilating blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet army in the Daejon and Kimchon areas, crammed the enemy into the Rakdong river area at the southern tip of Korea, tightening its grip on his windpipe.

Driven into the lurch, the enemy put up a last-ditch resistance in the Rakdong river area.

At the time the guard division was fighting hot and heavy battles to carry out the order of Comrade Supreme Commander to wipe out the enemy in Waegwan and on Mt. Suam across the Rakdong river and seize the area.

Mt. Suam was a commanding hill on the southern side of the Rakdong river which was very important tactically.

The enemy, therefore, tried desperately to hold to this tactically important hill.

But the guards of this third division captured the hill in a twinkle under a hail of bullets.

The battle to defend the captured hill was fiercer.

The enemy mounted desperate attacks scores of times a day to take back the hill. The hill was soon turned into a sea of flames and changed its look beyond recognition in a few hours.

But the honourable soldiers of Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung fought like a phoenix to hold to it under the motto: "Let's defend with our lives the hill of the fatherland captured at the cost of our blood!" and mowed down a large number of the oncoming enemies.

Several days went by after the hill was taken.

One early morning a few division-strong enemy force launched a massive desperate attack on the area of Mt. Suam with powerful artillery and air support.

Forty-two guards of the third company of the first battalion fought hard battles with the two battalion-strong force of the enemy 15 times.

Many combatants suffered light or heavy injuries in bitter battles. But they fought with redoubled courage under the worsening battle situation.

Heavy machinegunner Kim Dok Hwan heavily wounded in the left arm and leg and light machinegunner Min Byong Gi seriously injured in both legs and the head could not conduct themselves well. But they mowed down the oncoming enemies by bracing their shoulders against the wall of the trench, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The enemies' attacks were foiled by a fierce fire from our army.

Now they became frantic. They, concentrating their artillery fire on our heavy machinegun, attacked our army in waves stickily as a leech, treading over the dead bodies.

When the enemies came more than 100 metres near to our army, the heavy machinegun which had been spitting furiously fire at the enemy abruptly stopped firing. The situation was critical. The company commander called Kim Dok Hwan, rushing up to the heavy machinegun.

But there was no answer.

He and his comrades-in-arms were heavily wounded by the enemy's artillery fire. But these heroes of the hill could not die at this critical juncture without annihilating the enemy.

When the company commander went up to him, Kim Dok Hwan came to himself and managed to rise to his feet and laid his hands on the heavy machinegun.

The heavy machinegun began to pour out again a deadly fire of revenge at the oncoming enemies.

Our men allowed the enemies to come 70-80 metres near to them and mowed down the tenacious attackers.

Suddenly the heavy machinegun began to slide down the slope of the hill crowded with the enemies inch by inch.

The machinegunner was so lost in wiping out enemies under his very nose that he did not notice his heavy machinegun off the emplacement under the artillery fire of the enemy.

Dok Hwan pulled his heavy machinegun with all his might. In fact, he was badly wounded. His strength failed him to pull up the gun. But he did not let go his hold of the gun.

The gun was caught by the root of a tree torn up by shells and stopped sliding down. The gun rained on hits of revenge on the enemies.

His comrades-in-arms, encouraged by his heroic deed, showered the foes with fire of revenge, singing a revolutionary song.

Then a vigorous song of his comrades-in-arms calling for a decisive battle burst forth reverberating through the hill.

Officers and men of our heroic People's Army dealt one deadly blow after another to the enemy, displaying unexampled heroism in the sacred war to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieve the revolutionary cause of the country's unification.

With the lapse of time, the battle grew hotter.

The enemy who had a bitter taste of repeated setbacks, while intensifying large-scale attacks on Mt. Suam, launched "scorched earth" operations in the rear of Mt. Suam and the nearby villages to cut our supply route. They rained bombs, shells and incendiary bombs day and night.

Under such conditions our guards had to do hard battles scores of times every day.

Munitions and provisions were running out. They went without meals for days even without quenching their thirst. This made their battle more difficult.

Comrades Kim Jung Dong and Han Chang Bong, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and Heroes of the Republic, roused the guards to a heroic battle, telling them impressively stories about the anti-Japanese guerillas who fought down Japanese imperialism under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero, overcoming difficulties and hardships.

The guards made a firm resolve to be infinitely loyal to Comrade Supreme Commander, the great Leader of our revolution, and fight the enemy even if they die a thousand and one times like the anti-Japanese guerillas.

When they ran out of ammunition, they wrested weapons and munitions from the enemy to wipe him out like the anti-Japanese guerillas.

One day in early September, when they beat off the 14th attack of the enemy, they were almost running out of shells, handgrenades and bullets.

The guards prepared for a decisive battle to carry out to the end the order of Comrade Supreme Commander to hold to Mt. Suam and wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the last man in this land.

They allowed the enemies to come as near to them as possible and rained hits on the aggressors sparing every shot. Foes fell here and there, giving screams.

"Let's finish off the enemies to the last man! Charge forward!"

The guards of Mt. Suam fell upon the enemies like a fierce lion with sharp bayonets fixed, shouting *manse* at the top of their voice.

A hot hand-to-hand battle took place.

Squad leader Ham Yun Bong knocked down four foes with his bayonet and rifle butt at a breath.

When he was grappling with the fifth foe, a Yankee jumped upon him from behind.

Finding his squad leader in danger, Kim Baek Gyu sprang at the Yankee with tiger-like ferocity and struck him on the head with the rifle butt, tripping him up. He ran up to the rascal with whom his squad leader was grappling, trampled his neck under his feet and struck him dead with his spade.

When Kim Wu Taek finished off nine Yankees, his rifle butt broke. But he fought enemies with his spade.

A bitter hand-to-hand battle lasted long.

The enemy outnumbered our men incomparably. But our heroic and proud guards of Mt. Suam wiped out a large number of enemies, defended the hill with credit, and thus carried out faithfully the order of Comrade Supreme Commander.

The guards of Mt. Suam who had inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerillas and were boundlessly true to Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung wiped out a few division-strong force of the enemy holding to Mt. Suam for more than one month under very unfavourable conditions, and ensured the successful implementation of the Supreme Command's strategic and tactical line.

Jon Un Sik

Drawing by Son Chang Hak

21st Birthday of KPA Is Near At Hand

Students and youth in Pyongyang have a get-together with Comrade Kim Sang Hun, Hero of the Republic, on the eve of the Army Day

Colourful functions are being held throughout the country with the approach of the 21st birthday of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our Party.

The working people and youth and students in various parts of the country are having meetings with Heroes of the Republic every day. At these meetings they renew their determination to be loyal boundlessly to the Party and the Leader and fight to the end for the final victory of the revolution like heroes who performed exploits in the battles against the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The film shows began in all parts of the country in celebration of the 21st KPA birthday. During ten days from February 1 the films show the glorious road of struggle traversed by the Korean People's Army and its indestructible might and the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Meanwhile, the central and local art troupes are visiting the KPA units to give performances in celebration of the February 8 Army Day.

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe gives performance for soldiers of the unit of the KPA to which Comrade Kim Gi Hyok belongs, winning warm acclamation.

The provincial song and dance troupes, too, are giving performances in many other units.

Various events are being held in the units of the Korean People's Army to celebrate the Army Day with a high degree of political zeal and increased combat power. Lectures and explanatory work are being held on a wide scale and various performances are given by amateur art circles in various units.

Impregnable Is Country's Defence Line

A Visit to a Unit of the Korean People's Army

It is getting dark. The icy wind roars. Though it is bitingly cold, soldiers at each post under the unit to which Comrade Jon Hung Bong belongs are full of fighting spirit.

The voices of commander of the unit asking his subordinates to reexamine their guard posts pass through telephone. In other places it is about time that people should be off duty. But servicemen here are busy with their task. The commander is just about to put down the receiver when the telephone rings again. The report communicating the innovatory successes in the building of a new position comes from the double Red Flag unit to which Comrade Pak Yong Jun belongs. Then comes a report from the Red Flag unit to which Comrade Kim Ui Sok belongs that it has manufactured new apparatuses needed in cultivating the marksmanship of mobile targets. Reports on the outstanding achievements come in succession.

Meanwhile, Comrade Choi Han Sok and other officers are engrossed in making new visual aids necessary for clarifying every sign of the enemy's movements and those for exposing the atrocity and craftiness of the enemy for their young servicemen.

When I dropped in at a post under the Red Flag unit to which Comrade Kim Sok Bin belongs, the servicemen were making a deep study of the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung on perfecting combat preparations. This is one item of their daily schedule.

The leader of the post says to the soldiers before they go on sentry:

"Never forget our firm determination to defend with our lives the Party and the Leader and to safeguard with blood the socialist system provided by the Party and the Leader. Remember that the fatherland is safe only when the sentry is vigilant."

Of course, these words represent the unanimous feelings of sentries. Thanks to such a firm determination the defence line of the country is impregnably guarded by the vigilant sentries.

I visited another post of the unit. Well equipped positions adapted to the winter season and fully furnished apparatuses and materials for combat attracted my attention. All this I saw made me feel again their intense loyalty to the Party and the Leader, the country and people.

It happened one day when the servicemen of the unit were stepping up winter combat preparations. The Party organisation of the unit made a careful check-up on the state of combat preparations with the Leader's teaching as the yardstick: **"Under the conditions in which the fatherland is divided into the North and the South and we are fighting face to face with the enemy, the armymen should never be captivated by a pacifistic mood, but should make full combat preparations for routing any surprise attack of the enemy and maintain a tense attitude of always being prepared for action, keeping a high revolutionary vigilance."** But the check-up revealed that there was yet much to be done in combat preparations.

The Party organization immediately roused armymen to the perfection of combat preparations.

First of all, it saw that all the servicemen intensified the study of the works of the Leader and, in particular, made a systematic, profound study of his teachings on the military affairs, with a view to more thoroughly arming them with the unitary ideology of our Party, the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Repeatedly explaining the Leader's teachings in combination with the combat tasks of the unit, it organised and mobilized them in the perfection of combat preparations.

Taking to heart the Leader's teaching, the servicemen rose in strengthening the combat preparations, sparing every minute and every second. The post was astir with the zeal of the servicemen.

One day an unexpected difficulty intervened.

Servicemen gathered for a meeting to study the reminiscences of an anti-Japanese guerilla "He always implemented faithfully the orders of Comrade Commander." Commander of the unit spoke first:

"The anti-Japanese guerillas carried through the Leader's instructions in any adversity. If we make the fatherly Leader's teachings our bones and flesh and have a firm determination to carry them out to the end like the anti-Japanese guerillas, nothing is impossible for us. Herein lies a 'key' to overcoming hardships."

Then Comrade Li Ho Yong and many other armymen renewed their determination.

After the meeting the servicemen rose as one to put their resolve into practice. Officers took the lead in discharging the difficult jobs. The training ground seethed with the zeal of the servicemen. The members of the Red Flag unit to which Comrade Kim Sok Bin belongs stood in the van.

"Defend with lives the Party Central Committee headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Safeguard with blood socialist gains!" "Servicemen, let's step up combat preparations in a spirit of sweeping away the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi clique!"—These are their mottoes.

It seemed that the might of servicemen who were conscious of the importance of their doing which would make the country's defence line impregnable, was enough to remove even a mountain.

The militant atmosphere in which new miracles were being performed also prevailed at the unit to which Comrade Kim Chi Ho belongs. Under the motto: "The Party and the Leader entrusted us with the country's defence line. Let's repay the deep trust of the Party and the Leader!" Choi Shin Gyu, Soh Bong Chan and other members of a post under the unit scored remarkable results in drill.

Wherever I went, I saw the reliable servicemen firmly standing guard over the country's defence line and putting their heart and soul into perfecting combat preparations, taking to heart the Leader's teaching.

When I called at another post under the Red Flag unit to which Comrade Kim Sok Bin belongs, I witnessed the soldiers on sentry duty with a vigilant and tense attitude and servicemen who were in active training. There I was moved at the fact that the Party organisation and officers would grasp in time the demands of soldiers, meet them without delay and show the parental care for their life.

Indeed, they, united with a single will and mind, firmly stand guard over the country's defence line to defend with their lives the Party and the Leader, their socialist fatherland and people.

Impregnable is the country's defence line guarded by our heroic People's Army men.

Shin Chang Rim

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countryside. Particularly, through the state agro-stock farms and farm-machine hire stations the Party showed the advantages of mechanisation and large-scale farming to the peasants in practice and carried out the preparatory work for leading them to agricultural co-operation gradually.

Particularly, during the war our Party expanded the state farming in a big way while concentrating efforts on the rural work, and developed among the peasants the co-operative forms of labour—oxen-sharing team and labour-exchanging team—which had a long tradition in our country, with a view to surmounting the serious shortage of farm labour, draft animals, farm implements and used these forms in leading the peasants along the path of socialism.

Even in the busy days of the arduous Fatherland Liberation War when he took upon himself the burdens of the war in the front and the rear, Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out the blueprints of agricultural co-operation and the rural construction after the war. He would go to the countryside and work with farmers sowing seeds and spreading manures, and brought home to them the superiority of such co-operative forms of labour as labour-exchanging team and oxen-sharing team and steadily grew the buds of socialism in the countryside. Even in the thick of the arduous war he selected in person the sites of factories which would produce tractors, lorries and various farm implements, for relieving our peasants, who had been freed from exploitation, from hard labour at an early date and saw that full preparations were made for carrying out the agricultural co-operative movement after the war in an all-round way.

In those days the balance of class forces in the countryside was decisively favourable to the socialist reorganisation of agriculture.

The influence of the rich peasants was very weak, for their economic foundations were destroyed during the war. On the contrary the toiling peasants had been further awakened and steeled politically in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle and the severe war and their forces grew still further.

The prestige of the Party enhanced among the peasant masses. They were rallied around the Party and their political awakening promoted. All these were the most important prerequisite to the successful progress of the agricultural co-operative movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking a timely, keen insight into this reality in our rural areas, set forth agricultural co-operation as the immediate practical task at the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee held in August 1953, at which the basic orientation of the post-war rehabilitation and construction was discussed and decided.

Reorganisation of Economic Form Precedes Technical Reconstruction

The agricultural co-operative movement in our country was carried out on the war-ruins prior to the technical reconstruction of agriculture.

As was mentioned above, in the post-war period agricultural co-operation was an urgent problem of our revolution whose solution brooked no delay.

At that time our country had the internal revolutionary forces capable of effecting the socialist reorganisation of the economic forms to meet the demand of life.

We had the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always leads our people to victory, the correct policy of our Party, the absolute trust of the entire mass of the people in the Party, the inexhaustible creative power of the peasant masses firmly united and rallied around the Party and the Leader. All these were the most important guarantee for launching the co-operative movement prior to the technical reconstruction in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, upon a scientific analysis of the actual conditions of our country at that time, set forth the line of agricultural co-operation to open up a broad vista for the rapid development of the productive forces of agriculture, not waiting for the time when industry would develop enough to effect the technical reconstruction of agriculture, and organised and mobilized the peasant masses in its implementation.

The line of the socialist agricultural co-operation put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is an original line based on *Juche*, stemmed from the specific reality of our country.

This means the creation of a new experience in the socialist agricultural co-operative movement.

But when our Party advanced the line of the agricultural co-operative movement in the post-war period some people preached that agricultural co-operation was "premature," advocating that the revolution should not be progressed any farther in the northern half of the Republic until North and South are unified and the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution emerges victorious on a nation-wide scale.

And some dogmatists were against the agricultural co-operative movement, claiming that "the reorganisation of production relations is impossible without realizing socialist industrialization" and "agricultural co-operation is impossible without modern farm machinery," and so on and so forth.

Our Party criticized and corrected in time these dogmatic and formalistic viewpoints and implemented thoroughly the line of agricultural co-operation.

Although the agricultural co-operative economy in our country was organized on the basis of the handicraft techniques, it fully displayed its advantages over the private peasant economy and provided the conditions for extensively introducing the achievements of modern science and technology in agriculture. It not only promoted our revolution and construction but further consolidated the revolutionary democratic base politically and economically.

It is quite obvious that if we had missed the time when the conditions were most ripe for agricultural co-operation and had not carried it out in good time waiting for the day when industry developed enough to mass-produce modern farm machinery, we would not have rehabilitated agriculture rapidly, and, it eventually would have seriously retarded the development of industry itself and the national economy as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our experience has shown that agricultural co-operativization is fully possible when life urgently calls for the transformation of the outdated production relations and when enough revolutionary forces have been prepared to undertake it, even though modern farm machines may be nearly non-existent, and that co-operative farming thus organized is decisively superior to private farming."

Soh Gum Ja

A sentry of the Korean People's Army standing vigilant guard over the outpost of the fatherland

United Revolutionary Party Members in S. Korea Unswervingly Unfold Revolutionary Struggle

(Continued from Page 1)

of Kim Il Sung," in which the great history of the revolutionary struggle waged by the Leader for 40-odd years is recorded and firmly confirmed their resolve to struggle with all devotion as revolutionary soldiers faithful to the Leader.

"Revolutionary Front", the organ of the Party, published by members of the United Revolutionary Party was edited to have revolutionary contents mainly for ideologically arming revolutionaries and patriots and "Chongmaek", the journal of the Party, was edited in such a way as to arouse the anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments among the masses of the people and inspire them to fight for a new government, new system and new life.

Since the publication of its first issue in August 1964, the "Chongmaek" had been put out in over 44,000 copies by June 1967.

Meanwhile, the members of the United Revolutionary Party themselves went down among the masses of the people and widely propagandized among them the history of the great revolutionary struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the judiciousness of his leadership, and his lofty virtues and explained and propagandized the superiority of the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic under his leadership, leaving deep impression on the people.

Kim Jong Tae and other members of the United Revolutionary Party went not only into among the main strata of masses of South Korea but among the puppet servicemen and organized and conducted political and ideological work. Influenced by this, lieutenant Shin Yong Bok, teacher of the teaching section of the puppet "military academy," lieutenant Li Yong Gun belonging to the puppet "political education instructors office of the air force headquarters", lieutenant Hong Jun Chol belonging to the puppet naval unit in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, and ensign Shin Nam Hyu, serving the puppet naval base in Jinhae, South Kyongsang Province, and other middle and low grade officers of various services of the puppet army read heart and soul the "Biography of Kim Il Sung" and energetically conducted propaganda about the Leader among the masses of rank and file and middle and low grade officers of the puppet army.

On the other hand, the members of the United Revolutionary Party through its various affiliated circles briskly organised and conducted the work of political propaganda.

The "Society for Study of New Culture", while carrying on "Scientific Studies Based on the Communist Theory", exposed all the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique and took charg of propaganda activities through publications including contribution of manuscripts to the "Chongmaek", the journal of the Party.

The "Young Literary Men's Association" on the basis of the "communist viewpoint," made a deepgoing study of the ways of unification indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung and explained their correctness to the masses and actively strove for their implementation.

Meanwhile, the "Buddhist Youth Society" undertook the study of the ideas of "nation's *Juche* of independence and self-sustenance" of the respected and beloved Leader and "rejected outside forces and called for the unification of the North and the South" and the "Donghak Society" studied the ways for achieving the independent unification without interference of outside forces, "on the basis of socialist revolution and socialist ideology," and the "Society for Study of Nationalism" "called for national independence, rejection of outside forces, independent unification of the nation, etc." and it studied the line of the Workers' Party of Korea for the unification of the fatherland and widely propagated it among the masses of the people.

The "Kyongwu Society" and the "Economic Welfare Society of Christian Youth" advocated "independence and self-sustaining economy" and "called for a struggle against imperialism, feudalism and comprador" and "studied the theories of the socialist economy" and the "economic system" in the northern half of the Republic. They analyzed and exposed the reactionary nature of the capitalist economic system and struggled for the goal of establishing a socialist economic system and building a socialist society led by the working class.

The "Chongmaek Society" organized "study meetings" approving and supporting the line of the Workers' Party of Korea for the unification of the fatherland and undertook activities for its implementation, "aspiring after the building of a socialist state espousing independent nationalism and oppos ng U.S. imperialism, imperialism, capital and feudalism."

The "University Men's Saloon" also played a big role in arming all the members of the Party and the people of all walks of life with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and educating them in the scientific world outlook and advanced theories.

This organisation carries out "education in socialist ideology" particularly "through a mobile library," besides various other methods of education, and thus winning broad masses of readers.

The members of the United Revolutionary Party and patriots bent utmost efforts on steadily accumulating the revolutionary forces and increasing them through the active struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

They vigorously organized and waged a mass struggle, correctly combining various forms and methods of struggle—the political struggle with the economic struggle, the lawful struggle with the unlawful struggle and the violent struggle with the non-violent struggle—in conformity with the subjective and objective situations prevailing in South Korea.

According to reports, the United Revolutionary Party elaborately organised and guided demonstrations for frustrating the puppet national assembly "election" rigged up by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique on June 8, 1967, and the farce of "inaugural ceremony" of the puppet "president" staged on July 1.

The United Revolutionary Party also organised and waged an active anti-U.S. demonstration against former U.S. vice-president Humphrey, a villain, who turned up in Seoul to whip up the Pak Jung Hi puppets in the provocation of a new war.

Even according to drastically understated data quoted by South Korean news agencies at that time, the anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations opposing the "June 8 election fraud" and the farce of "inaugural ceremony" of the puppet "president" and denouncing Humphrey's visit to South Korea lasted for more than 20 days in over 30 areas of South Korea.

They were participated in by more than 204,000 students from 145 institutions of higher learning and middle and high schools, and upwards of 32,000 people of various strata joined them and waged an active struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Along with the lawful mass struggle, this Party vigorously pushed ahead with preparations for organising and waging an active armed guerilla struggle, and exerted efforts for building a solid base for it.

Many women revolutionaries including Im Yong Suk, the wife of Kim Jong Tae, joined this revolutionary organization and they mainly undertook the typing and printing of Party publications such as the "Revolutionary Front" and "Chongmaek" and various propaganda materials and strove with might and main to raise fund needed for the revolutionary activities.

The members of the United Revolutionary Party pushed on preparations for dispatching their representative to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, looking up to the northern half of the Republic as the beacon of hope.

According to a report, **"Kim Jong Tae, Li Mun Gyu, Kim Jin Rak and others held a leading cadres meeting on June 1, 1968," and decided to "send Kim Jong Tae as the representative of the South Korean revolutionary organization to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic" and "prepared a red silk banner and a congratulatory message" for the celebration meeting.**

As one sees in the above, Kim Jong Tae, head of the Seoul headquarters, and other members of the United Revolutionary Party waged active and gallant anti-U.S., national-salvation activities and thus made one more splendid contribution to the South Korean revolution and the sacred revolution for the unification of the fatherland.

Kim Jong Tae and some members of the United Revolutionary Party who energetically conducted the anti-U.S., national-salvation activities in South Korea were unfortunately arrested and imprisoned by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist rascals in July 1968.

Though placed behind the prison bars, they, armed firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and determined to live and fight staunchly in a way befitting his soldiers, were not disappointed in the least and did not cease their struggle.

They were covered all over with blood and they could hardly support their own bodies owing to the bestial torture of the enemy. But

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The title, articles, items and contents of the "Chongmaek," the journal of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea which has unfolded an unyielding revolutionary struggle to win the freedom and liberation of the people and achieve the country's unification

Basic Task of South Korean Revolution

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The basic task of South Korean revolution is to eliminate U.S. imperialist colonial domination, secure the democratic development of South Korean society and achieve the country's unification in concert with the socialist forces in the northern half."

South Korea is a colony and a military base of U.S. imperialism under its military occupation and subjugation, and is a semi-feudal colonial society in socio-economic structure.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors pursued the policy of military aggression and colonial enslavement from the first days of their occupation of South Korea and turned it into their complete colony and military base.

The real power in all fields of politics, economy, military affairs, culture and social life in South Korea is in the hands of U.S. imperialism, and the manpower and material resources of South Korea are mobilized and utilized for the aggressive purpose of U.S. imperialism.

The "power" of South Korea is a puppet regime maintained by the U.S. imperialists by force of arms, it is nothing but an instrument of U.S. imperialism in executing its policy of colonial enslavement and war.

The U.S. imperialists legalize the occupation of South Korea by their aggressor army through various aggressive and subordinate "treaties" and "agreements" they concluded with the puppet "government." They, with unlimited rights, control the foreign and domestic policy of the puppet regime and its economy, exercise the prerogative of supreme command over the puppet army, suppress and exploit the South Korean people and perpetrate all sorts of tyrannical acts as a colonial ruler. The American imperialist aggressor troops maltreat, humiliate, insult and kill the innocent people wantonly. The aggressors have brought into South Korea various weapons and augmented the numerical strength of the puppet army considerably and reduced South Korea to their aggressive military base, gravely threatening peace in Korea and Asia.

All this bespeaks that the real ruler of South Korea is the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and that South Korea is a complete colony and military base of U.S. imperialism.

After their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists reorganised some of the socio-economic relations of South Korea with an aim of laying a basis more favourable for their colonial domination.

The U.S. imperialists smoothed down the demand of the peasants for land through the hypocritical "agrarian reform," and kept intact the feudal relations of exploitation in the countryside for their colonial domination and plunder. On the other hand, they fostered comprador capitalists with the property of the Koreans owned by the Japanese imperialists in the past and their "aid" goods to use them as the socio-class foothold for their colonial domination and the execution of their policy of aggression.

Today, in the South Korean countryside some 100,000 landlords possess 40 per cent of the total arable land and exploit 1,400,000 farm households. In towns the comprador capitalists newly reared by U.S. imperialism hold a great proportion in the manufacturing and extracting industries, foreign trade and finance, serving the U.S. imperialists actively in their colonial policy. The U.S. imperialists also formed a large group of reactionary bureaucrats with military fascist elements and pro-American, pro-Japanese lackeys to exercise barbarous military fascist dictatorship over the people.

These landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats constitute a socio-class and political foothold in the execution of the U.S. imperialist policy of

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We Condemn U.S. Imperialist Aggressors and Their Stooges
Pak Jung Hi Military Fascist Band

Meetings Held in Various Parts of the Country to Expose and Denounce Fascist Suppression of Members of United Revolutionary Party in S. Korea by U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

With bitter indignation against the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and their running-dogs Pak Jung Hi military fascist band who "sentenced" Kim Jong Tae, head of the Seoul headquarters of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea, and 29 other members of the Party to capital punishment and heavy penalties, our people are holding every day meetings to sternly denounce the enemy's villainous criminal act.

There was a meeting of the working class at the Hwanghae Iron Works, the large metallurgical centre, on January 29 in the wake of the Pyongyang city mass meeting held on January 25.

The steel makers fulfilled the steel production plan for January ahead of schedule by working hard from the first day of the year, with a feeling of actively supporting the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people and met to denounce the American imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi band.

Addressing the meeting Kim Won Sam, chairman of the trade union committee of the iron works, in the name of the entire employees of the works, vehemently condemned the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang who perpetrated a thrice-cursed crime of inflicting severe penalties upon 30 revolutionaries and patriots, members of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea.

He stated that those who should be punished are no other than the American imperialists who, as uninvited guests that crept into other's country, have hampered in every way the unification of our country, openly committing aggression and plunder, and their cat's-paw Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Extending, on behalf of the entire working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the warmest militant greetings and encouragement to all the fighting South Korean people including revolutionaries, armed guerillas, workers and peasants, he stressed:

Brilliant victory and glory alone are in store for the fighting South Korean people. They enjoy the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and have the powerful revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic which has turned into an impregnable fortress under his leadership and the active support from the entire people in the northern half.

Upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works will vigorously push ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding, further enhance revolutionary vigilance against the ever intensifying new war machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi clique and make full preparations for a struggle to accomplish the historical cause of the country's unification by pooling strength with the South Korean people if necessary.

He was followed by other employees of this works. They unanimously renewed their determination to make continued innovation and uninterrupted advance at the speed of Chollima and in the "a-match-for-a-hundred" spirit in order to hasten the day when the South Korean people will lead a happy, worthy life in the bosom of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung like the people in the northern half of the Republic.

Similar meetings are taking place at other factories and enterprises.

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the revolutionaries, burning with the sole determination to remain faithful to the teachings of the Leader to the last moment of their lives cherishing deep in their hearts the honour of being his soldiers, further confirmed their fighting spirit and confidence inspiring and encouraging comrades in revolution detained in prison by using every chance, withstanding their physical pains.

As already reported, on September 19, ardent patriot Kim Jong Tae, head of the Seoul headquarters of this Party, boldly attempted to break prison with a firm fighting determination to live and fight to the end and sweep away the enemy to the last one from this land.

Avoiding the strict watch of the enemy, he removed stealthily six bars and attempted to escape from prison with the help of a nine-metre long rope which he had twisted with bits of cloth taken from his quilt. Prior to his attempt to break prison, he wrote his emotion-charged letters to his dear family and his true comrades in revolution, who were unyieldingly fighting in prison, inspiring their fighting spirit of revolution.

Firmly pledging himself to remain infinitely loyal to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, to the end, he wrote in the letter to his family: "Let us reunite if we are alive till unification. I hope you will live a life worthy of the wife and children of a revolutionary".

In his letter to the revolutionary comrades, he urged them to fight unyieldingly and resolutely. He wrote the inspiring words full of conviction in victory: "Let us meet again when the country is unified!"

When "prison warders" were "making shift" at around 8 in the evening he discended from his cell on the second floor with the help of the rope he had prepared.

But, unfortunately he was detected by the enemy scoundrels and, for all his death-defying struggle with the enemy, his jail-breaking failed.

The exasperated U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi traitors put Kim Jong Tae—not only him but all other revolutionaries of the Party—to a more brutal torture every day.

Thrown into terror and irritated, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges hastened the punishment of the revolutionaries and patriots of the United Revolutionary Party, cooking up all sorts of false charges against them.

The more desperate the enemy became, the further it exposed its sinister nature and the more unshakable the fighting spirit of the revolutionaries and patriots became.

At the murderous "court" of the enemy, the revolutionaries and patriots of the United Revolutionary Party held that to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, out of our country and unify the fatherland bisected by the scoundrels is the national duty of all the Korean people and it can never be a "guilt" to fight for its realization. They sternly declared that those who should be severely tried as vicious criminals are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet hordes who commit all treacherous acts, fawning upon them.

Im Yong Suk, the wife of Kim Jong Tae, and other women revolutionaries and patriots who were brought to the "court" resolutely fought the enemy, defending with high pride their just struggle in which they upheld the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation for an end to the tragedy of territorial division and national split, an end to the unbearable national sufferings imposed upon numerous mothers, wives and children of South Korea who are intolerably insulted and murdered in cold blood by the U.S. imperialist beasts, and for the future of the dear rising generation.

Thus, the "trials" held repeatedly were turned, in fact, into an arena of struggle where Kim Jong Tae and his revolutionary comrades scathingly exposed and denounced the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitors, indicted them before the whole world and sternly condemned them in the name of the entire South Korean people.

Kim Jong Tae, head of the Seoul headquarters of the United Revolutionary Party, and other revolutionaries and patriots fought undauntedly against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, because they were deeply convinced of the justness of their cause.

The colonial military-fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists for more than 20 years left them no other choice but to wage the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

Their act is, indeed, a thousand times, ten thousand times just patriotic act which deserves high praises of the entire Korean people. It can never be a "guilt" and still less a target of punishment. Those who must be duly punished in South Korea are not the patriots but the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi traitors.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang are frantically trying to punish these revolutionaries collectively by wielding the notorious "national security law" and "anti-communist law".

At the end of a series of murderous trials, the villains committed at last the fascist atrocity on January 25 of inflicting death sentence upon Kim Jong Tae, Kim Jin Rak, Li Mun Gyu and two others and heavy penalties up to life imprisonment upon 25 including Im Yong Suk, the wife of Kim Jong Tae.

The gangsters, afraid that their crimes might be exposed in the murderous "trial" which was held amidst the angry voice of denunciation from the people of all strata, surrounded the "court" with many-fold cordon of great numbers of puppet police, not allowing ordinary civilians, even the families of the patriots, to approach. To make it appear that the so-called "public" were admitted to the "court," the villains allowed a few "personnel concerned" from puppet organs into the "court," after searching even them one by one, not feeling easy at all.

Furthermore, the enemy chained the hands and feet of the revolutionaries and, still feeling uneasy, seated armed hangmen between them, thrown into a total discomfiture by the unflinching struggle of the revolutionaries at the "court".

The whole course of the fascist suppression of the revolutionaries and patriots of the United Revolutionary Party by the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique clearly showed once again what ferocious enemy of our people, man-slaughterers and monsters they are.

Whatever brutal and savage means and methods of repression the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang may resort to, they can not break the steel-like revolutionary fighting spirit and constancy of the revolutionaries and patriots.

The revolutionaries and patriots of the United Revolutionary Party who have armed themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and risen up in a sacred revolutionary struggle to fulfil his teachings, not fearing prison or gallows, are valiantly fighting on confidently looking ahead to the day of victory in the revolution.

Their lofty aspiration, staunch fighting spirit and courageous struggle are inspiring the entire South Korean people in a new, more energetic anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The South Korean people of all strata who boundlessly adore Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and are fighting with the ardent desire to be embraced in his bosom at the earliest date, will turn out more valorously in the sacred struggle for sweeping away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrowing their colonial rule, following the revolutionary activities of the revolutionaries and patriots of the United Revolutionary Party.

The fighting South Korean people are sure to win final victory.

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colonial enslavement.

They are the domestic counter-revolutionary forces that force upon the South Korean people colonial slavery in collusion with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, cover up the tyrannical and plundering acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, suppress and exploit the people and obstruct the democratic development of South Korean society and the unification of the fatherland.

The political and economic system of colonial feudal society and policies pursued by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are aimed to obliterate the freedom of the people, and are the main obstacle to the socio-economic development and democratisation of South Korea and to the unification of the country. In South Korea, the national economy is dependent completely on the U.S. imperialists, the possibilities of its independent development are utterly denied, agriculture is totally ruined, and unemployment and poverty prevail in towns and villages. And the people have no political rights at all and are subjected to terrorism and suppression.

The U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement toward South Korea and the ensuing economic catastrophe and miserable plight of the people are causing acute social and class and national contradictions between U.S. imperialism, the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats in collusion with it on the one hand and the workers, peasants and other sections of the people in South Korea on the other.

Under the condition in which the North and South remain separated, this contradiction can be solved only when the South Korean people drive the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression out of South Korea and overthrow the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats in collusion with them.

Without driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea and overthrowing their colonial rule, the South Korean people cannot achieve freedom and liberation, no progress of South Korean society can be achieved, nor can the unification of our fatherland be attained.

Therefore, the South Korean revolution at the present stage is in character a national-liberation revolution for eliminating U.S. imperialist colonial rule and achieving national independence, and a democratic revolution for opposing the feudal forces and securing the democratic development of society.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of and their colonial rule over South Korea are the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the South Korean people are undergoing and the chief obstacles to the unification of our fatherland.

Therefore the No. 1 target of the South Korean revolution is the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression. Accordingly the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea is of primary importance.

The struggle for opposing the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and for eliminating their colonial rule is closely linked with the struggle for opposing the landlords, comprador capitalists and smashing reactionary bureaucrats. It is because the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats constitute the main socio-class foothold of U.S. imperialism for aggression in South Korea. Accordingly, in order to overthrow U.S. imperialist colonial rule, ensure the democratic development of South Korean society and realize the country's unification it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and, at the same time, to eliminate landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats who serve them as their running dogs and faithful guide.

Without solving the land problem through a democratic land reform and freeing the countryside from the colonial, feudal fetters, the development of agricultural production cannot be made nor can the masses of the peasants making up the majority of the South Korean population be delivered from starvation and poverty. Also, no progress of the national economy can be expected unless the basis of exploitation of the foreign aggressors, domestic comprador capitalists and the traitors to the nation is eliminated.

The socio-economic reforms for overthrowing the landlords, comprador capitalists and eliminating their basis of exploitation are an indispensable condition for ensuring the democratic development of South Korean society.

Along with the socio-economic reforms, it is also necessary to eliminate the group of reactionary bureaucrats maintained by U.S. imperialism in South Korea to do

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Six Koreans from Japan Arrive

in Pyongyang on a Visit to Their Glorious Fatherland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Six compatriots who came on January 26 from Japan on a visit to their longed-for glorious fatherland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on January 28.

On the morning of January 28 citizens of the capital warmly welcomed these compatriots who had come to see the fatherland prospering and developing day by day under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and meet their families and friends after the separation of scores of years.

On the wall of the Pyongyang railway station was hung respectfully a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and takes paternal care of the Koreans in Japan, and there were also streamers bearing the words: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people!" "Warm welcome to compatriots visiting the fatherland from Japan!" The platform was packed with thousands of working people with bouquets in their hands. Their faces were full of a great joy over meeting with these compatriots from Japan for the second time after they met first two Koreans in January 1966, and of the feeling of reverence for and thanks to the fatherly Leader who always shows deep care for the Korean citizens in Japan and provided them with an opportunity to visit their dear fatherland and meet their families and friends.

Among the welcoming crowd were those people and students who, though they suffered national insult and illtreatment of all descriptions in Japan, now work and study happily in the fatherland. There were also to be found families and relatives of these home-coming compatriots.

Also present there were Chairman Ro Byong Wu of the Committee for the Reception of Korean Compatriots Visiting the Fatherland from Japan, Chairman Kang Hui Won of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, and other leading functionaries.

At 8:05, the train carrying the compatriots from Japan pulled into the station whistling.

Cheers went up: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" The yard of the station turned into a sea of flowers. Kim Ung Ryong, Jon Duk Hyon, Jo Yun Gil, Mun Won Chan, Kim Ung Gi and Kim Son Bin alighted from the train.

These compatriots who set foot on the capital of revolution where lives Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero, whom they boundlessly respect and revere all the time and where there are the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic headed by him, shouted and shouted at the top of their voice with an unbounded emotion: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

They were warmly received by cadres and citizens of the capital. And then at the platform they had moving meeting with their families and relatives they had missed so long.

Holding his sister and nieces and nephews by hand, Kim Ung Ryong said, choked with emotion: "We can meet our families and relatives like this today as Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, leads our people. I sincerely thank the Marshal who has enabled us to reunite and wish him good health and a long life."

Jo Yun Gil who met his sister and relatives after 40 years' separation stressed:

"I strongly demand once again the Japanese reactionary government to allow the free travel of the Korean citizens in Japan to and from the homeland so as to enable our compatriots there to visit at will the fatherland and meet their families and relatives like me."

On the evening of the same day the Committee for the Reception of Korean Compatriots Visiting the Fatherland from Japan arranged a banquet in honour of these fellow countrymen.

Six compatriots in Japan visiting their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—arrived in Pyongyang on Jan. 28

Fighting Angola

February 4 this year marks the 8th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle by the Angolan people. On this day, the Korean people extend firm militant solidarity to the Angolan people in their resolute armed struggle to drive out the Portuguese colonialists directly supported by the U.S. imperialists from their territory.

The armed struggle of the Angolan people is a righteous, patriotic fight for the country's independence and freedom and the only road to put an end to the rule of the Portuguese colonialists.

The armed forces of the Angolan people have grown strong enough to fight down any enemy in the thick of the life-and-death struggle against the Portuguese colonialists and are expanding their war results year by year, tightening their grip on the windpipe of the enemy.

The armed forces of the Angolan people have grown into a powerful, great army of more than 40,000 strong and liberated over one third of the whole territory populated by above 100,000 people. The liberated area is larger than the territory of Portugal.

The armed struggle of the patriotic Angolan people who are dealing the Portuguese colonialists staggering blows on many fronts is extending to wider areas.

The Portuguese blood-suckers under the positive patronage and support of the U.S. imperialists are hell-bent on stamping out the armed struggle of the patriotic Angolan people in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule.

The clique of tyrant Salazar of Portugal are conducting brutal "punitive operations" with their 70,000-strong troops, and they are suppressing the people by herding them into "strategic hamlets" built around their strongholds.

The enemy has gone the length of perpetrating an unpardonable crime of using napalms and toxic chemicals.

The U.S. imperialists are actively helping the Portuguese colonialists commit this criminal barbarity. The U.S. imperialists offered military "aid" of 150,000 dollars to the Salazar clique in the recent ten years alone and are carrying the Portuguese colonialist troops by their planes so as to suppress the Angolan people. This shows convincingly that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous enemy of the Angolan people. The U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists can by no means put down the valiant resistance struggle of the Angolan people who have risen in the just cause.

The armed struggle of the Angolan people bravely fighting on the anti-imperialist front of west Africa is contributing to the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the peoples of this region for the complete liberation of Africa. This is a link in the anti-U.S. struggle of the world revolutionary peoples to limb and defeat the U.S. imperialists, the most heinous enemy and target in the struggle of all mankind.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, actively support the righteous struggle of the Angolan people against the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that the Angolan people will expel the enemy from their territory and surely achieve the national independence and liberation of the country.

We Hail Ceylonese People on Their National Holiday

February 4 this year is the 21st anniversary of independence of Ceylon known as a "Land of Pearl" from olden times.

The Ceylonese people who value national dignity finally won independence in 1948 through their prolonged anti-colonialist struggle.

Today the Korean people extend warm greetings to the Ceylonese people on the 21st anniversary of their country's independence, their national holiday.

Ceylon's independence is a precious fruition of the Ceylonese people's protracted struggle for the country's liberation and national independence.

But, the imperialists after Ceylon's independence have committed new aggressive acts.

The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism have worked in every way to distract this country from the road of neutrality and anti-imperialist struggle and again subject its people to them, obstructing the just struggle of the Ceylonese people for consolidating their country's independence and building a national economy.

To cite some examples for the imperialists' aggressive machinations against and plunder of Ceylon: they attempted to bring into Ceylon's ports and airfields their warships and planes. Particularly, the U.S. imperialists have made several times a brigandish and shameless demand for allowing their 7th Fleet to visit the Colombo port. The U.S. and British imperialists keeping under their control the economic lifelines of Ceylon conducted colossal economic plunder.

The Ceylonese people have launched a resolute struggle to smash all machinations of the imperialists, uphold their country's sovereignty and safeguard peace in Asia.

The Korean people have actively supported and encouraged the just struggle of the Ceylonese people.

The Ceylonese people express militant solidarity with our people in their righteous struggle and actively support the unshakable anti-U.S., anti-imperialist stand and self-defence measures of the Korean people.

Particularly, the Ceylonese people boundlessly respect and revere Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, congratulate our people on their achievements made in socialist construction under his wise leadership, and actively support the just struggle of the entire Korean people for the independent unification of their country.

The relations of friendship and co-operation are deepening more and more between our two peoples who were alike under imperialist colonial rule in the past and are today fighting together on the common front against the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people wish the Ceylonese people fresh success in their struggle for consolidating national independence and achieving the country's prosperity.

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away with the aggressive basis of imperialism and ensure the democratic development of South Korean society.

It is an inevitable demand of the South Korean revolution to overthrow the reactionary bureaucrats who, directly executing the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy through the puppet machinery of power, serve the foreign forces of aggression and domestic landlords and comprador capitalists and obstruct the democratic development of South Korean society and the unification of the fatherland and to eliminate the reactionary bureaucratic machinery.

The South Korean people can free themselves completely from the colonial and feudal fetters only when the imperialist forces of aggression and the domestic reactionary forces in collusion with them are thoroughly eliminated and the democratic reforms are carried out to the end in all fields of politics, economy and social life.

What is important in the struggle of the South Korean people for national independence and the country's unification is to shatter the aggressive schemes of the forces of Japanese militarism.

The Japanese militarists, revived and rearmed under U.S. imperialist patronage, are worming their way into South Korea again, with a wild dream of regaining their old position taking advantage of the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression, and have emerged as a dangerous force of aggression.

The Japanese militarists have infiltrated into South Korea a number of monopolies under U.S. imperialist manipulation to lay the basis of aggression and are aligning themselves with the South Korean puppet clique politically, economically and militarily.

The reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists is imposing new national calamities upon the South Korean people and throwing new obstacles to the national-liberation, democratic revolution in South Korea and the cause of the unification of the fatherland. The struggle against the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of South Korea is part of the struggle against U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

Only by foiling the Japanese militarist attempt at re-aggression, can the South Korean people extricate themselves from the danger of new calamities.

The most pressing, immediate task facing the South Korean people at present in their struggle against the foreign forces of aggression and their lackeys is to baffle the war policy of U.S. imperialism and its flunkeys, crush fascist suppression and fight for the achievement of democratic freedom and rights.

When the revolution is crowned with victory in South Korea, our cause of national unification will be achieved successfully by the united strength of the socialist forces in the northern half and the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea.

The unification of the fatherland must be realized by our people themselves without interference from any outside forces. Independent unification is our invariable principle.

To solve one's national affairs independently by one's own efforts is a sacred national right in which no one can interfere. Our people are a wise and civilized nation who are fully capable of settling their national issue for themselves.

Only by settling the question of unifying the country on the independent principle, can the South Korean people attain the national and class liberation and freedom, and the national sovereignty, freedom and independence be ensured to our people and national prosperity be achieved.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic:

"If the South Korean revolution emerges victorious and the country is unified, then we shall, from that day on, pool the energies and wisdom of the entire people in North and South Korea and develop and exploit the abundant resources of the country in a unified way to build on our land of three thousand *ri* a wealthy and powerful country—a new, more prosperous Korea—so nice to live in without envying anyone in the world."

In order to hasten that day of triumph and glory our people are struggling vigorously upholding the outstanding strategic and tactical line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution. The people in the northern half are further consolidating our revolutionary base, the northern half of the country, politically, economically and militarily, and particularly the South Korean people, who are directly in charge of the South Korean revolution, are preparing the revolutionary forces fast, unfolding more vigorously the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of various active forms including armed struggle.

We will realize at an early date the unification of the fatherland, the supreme national task, by strengthening the internal forces of the nation while fostering the militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

Kim Gwang Su

THE PYONGYANG TIMES, Published every Monday by the Pyongyang Times, PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* **No. 13014**